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1931—TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

REED BROTHERS

NORTHERN GROWN

CABBAGE AND FIELD SEEDS



REED BROS. DANISH

COMMON DANISH

1930 Test between Common Danish and Reed Bros. gave yields of 12 Tons against over 20 Tons for our Danish. There were 12 rows across the field and plants were evenly spaced both ways. The flat heads looked nearly as large as ours before cutting. Lack of depth told the final story.

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E. N. REED, MGR.—PHONE CORTLAND, 15-F5

DESCRIPTION OF REED BROTHERS

Short Stem Danish Cabbage

TREATED SEED—NORTHERN HOME GROWN

TYPE—Heads of true Danish type, extremely hard, good depth, with slightly tapering base. This makes cutting very easy, as heads can be cut all trimmed with one stroke of the knife. This strain produces VERY SOLID heads of uniform type. We know of no other strain of Danish as well typed. The extreme overlapping of the wrapper leaves to the heads make it a very desirable STORAGE CABBAGE. If stored late enough to make trimming necessary, the removal of one or two leaves gives a neatly trimmed head with a small per cent of waste. It is an exceptionally fine keeper. It cannot be otherwise, for by our method of growing seed from SELECTED MATURE HEADS, only those that will keep until sometime in May can be set for seed.

Heads Crack-Proof—Hard as a Rock—The unusual overlapping and crowding in of the leaves forming the head cause these two very desirable features. Even in the poorest years when other strains are soft, ours will be hard and solid. We never knew of its failing to form hard heads.

Habit of Growth—The plant is a rapid grower, having a short stem and large leaves. Thus the ground is quickly shaded in a dry season, which is very essential in preserving moisture. For the past twenty years our yields have not fallen below 20 tons per acre and some years up as high as 30 tons. During all this time we have been selecting only the BEST mature heads for seed stock. No wonder it is the most PROFITABLE Danish cabbage in existence to-day. A little tint of color on top of the head also adds to its market appearance.

One pound of our NEW high germinating seed often gives more plants than 2 or 3 pounds of common seed. It is the cheapest seed on the market.

It pays for itself in extra plants, better yields and better quality.

PRICE

Pkt. 25c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5.00, 1 lb. \$10.00. We will send seed, cash with order, postpaid; C. O. D., postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.

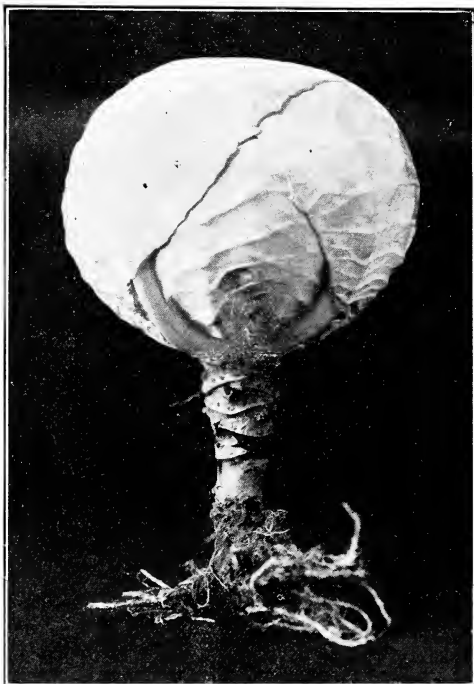
This 3-year test by our State College shows the value of home grown seed.

	1928	1927	1926	3-yr. average
American Home Grown (tons per acre)-----	17.60	17.69	24.88	20.06
Imported (tons per acre)-----	12.14	13.96	24.84	16.98

Difference in favor of Home grown seed-----3.08 Tons

Why use imported seed and lose over three tons, when home grown seed costs about \$1.00 more per acre?

REED BROS.



THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
REED BROTHERS' DANISH

The Heads are Deep Even in a Dry Year

READ OUR TRUE TESTIMONIALS

Reed Bros.:

Dear Sirs:

My cabbage are as hard as bullets. I think they will average 5 pounds each. What are cabbage worth around Cortland?

Richfield Springs, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1930.
Yours in haste,

C. W.

Reed Btos.:

Inclosed find my cabbage seed order. I have grown your cabbage seed five years and always have had exceptionally fine cabbage.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 17, 30.
Yours Sincerely,

C. K.

Gentlemen:

I am writing to again order my Danish cabbage seed. Despite the very severe drought I had the finest kind of cabbage. It kept in excellent shape until after the first of January.

Warriors Mark, Pa., Feb. 14, 1930.
Yours Respectfully,

C. W. B.

Dear Sirs:

My freind three miles south of here ran a strain test on cabbage. Six rows of each variety yielded as follows:

Seed from Geneva	2500 lbs.
Local Seed	2500 lbs.
Reed Bros. Danish	3600 lbs.

Thought you might be interested to know how this turned out.

Sincerely yours,

N. R. L.

Gentlemen:

Please mail me another pound of Danish. Your cabbage last year was very good.

J. H. G.

Scotland, Ont., Canada, Jan. 5, 1930.

Gentlemen:

Please send us 2 lbs. of your Danish cabbage seed. Have had very good luck with your strain. We can buy lots of seed at \$4.00 per lb. but it will not head up like yours.

Very truly yours,

S. B. Produce Merchants.

Dover, Mass., March 22, 1930.

Reed Bros.:

Inclosed is a check for 1 pound of your cabbage seed. Your strain was very satisfactory last year.

Respectfully yours,

R. H. B.

Marcellus, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1930.

Reed Bros.:

For your information will say that I have been a shipper of farm produce for the past 20 years and have handled considerable cabbage from your strain of seed and they have always proven very satisfactory. Please quote me wholesale prices.

J. M. M.

Bessie, N. C., Dec. 16, 1929.

Gentlemen:

I have grown your strain of Danish two years and find there is nothing better. I grew 25 tons per acre this season.

Your very respectfully,

M. N. N.

Montoursville, Pa., Feb. 12, 1930.

Dear Sirs:

Inclosed is my 1930 Danish cabbage seed order. In spite of the worst drought in years your Danish came through in excellent condition. It proved to be the best of five strains I tried. It is now the middle of February and I still have 5 trenches which are keeping fine.

Yours truly,

J. A. E. & SONS.

Fairmont, W. Va., June 6, 1930.

Reed Bros.:

Dear Sirs:

Please send me one of your Masters plant setters. I have raised your cabbage since 1924 and think they are the best of the best.

Yours,

J. F. G.

Jordan, N. Y., March 12, 1930.

Dear Sirs:

I am sending an order for cabbage seed. I had a fine crop from your seed of both early and late last year.

Very truly yours,

J. W. V.

Note. These are true testimonials. Thanks to the friends who sent them and to the many others for theirs which we could not print for lack of space.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—TREATED SEED

FULLY one half of all cabbage used for kraut are Glory. It has been gaining in popularity for many years and now stands at the top of the list.

It is too well known to hardly need description, however there are strains that are better than others. We believe the one we are offering has no equal. The heads are deep and practically round. With liberal fertilization and good culture one can readily get 30 tons per acre from this strain. It is one of the very best for early Fall shipping.

The Glory seed we offer here is grown in the extreme north. We believe this seed to be exceptionally hardy and free from disease.

We believe those using our American grown seed will find the same results in yield as did our State College when testing out American and foreign grown Danish seed. (See table bottom page 2.)

Quite a large number of growers drove from 70 to 100 miles last spring to get our Glory seed after they saw the germination their neighbors had from seed purchased of us.

AMERICAN GROWN SEED IS EXTREMELY SCARCE THIS YEAR.



This Glory cabbage grew in just 90 days from setting.

The whole field averaged 30 tons per acre. Our strain is a yielder.

PRICES

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, Postpaid. We will send seed C. O. D. postpaid; or book orders for future delivery if you wish.

RED DANISH

This is a very fine strain of Red Danish cabbage. The heads are deep and the color is dark. It is our choice of imported red strains. While it will not yield like our own strain of red, with early setting and liberal fertilization good results should be obtained. Seed crop of our own strain of red failed for 1931.

PRICES

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.25, 1 lb. \$4.00. We will send seed C. O. D. postpaid; or book orders for future delivery if you wish.

IMPORTED DANISH SELECTED STRAIN

A very uniform sure heading strain for imported stock. This seed comes direct from the growers and should not be a mixture of Danish varieties as is often the case with imported seed.

We have tried it several times with satisfaction and also have noted what it does for others. Considering the price you pay we believe it well worth the money. In one year's test for us it yielded nearly 20 tons per acre.

This seed has been treated. It is absolutely new stock.

Price, oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.75; 1 lb. \$5.00. We will send seed C.O.D. if you wish.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—TREATED SEED

AN Old Standard Variety. This very popular fall cabbage is used extensively for fall shipping and kraut. It is also well adapted for the market gardener and roadside stand.

It matures a little ahead of Glory. Heads may be cut any time they attain suitable size. They are nearly round and quite solid. The quality is excellent for any use. Plants are a rapid grower especially if well supplied with nitrogen. With thick setting, good fertilization and letting the crop come to maturity 25 to 30 tons per acre are not uncommon.

We have sold seed from this NORTHERN grown strain in years past and it has proven very satisfactory. The seed is unusually nice this year. We believe those using our American grown seed will find the same improved results in yield as did our State College when testing out American and foreign grown Danish seed. (See table bottom page 2.)

We have a full crop of new seed, all American grown. The germination is nearly 100%.

PRICE

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.25, 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. We will send seed C. O. D. postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.

EARLY GOLDEN ACRE

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—TREATED SEED

THIS valuable variety is gaining in popularity. It originally was a selection from the good old strain Copenhagen Market, and was developed to meet a demand for a cabbage coming between that variety and Early Jersey Wakefield.

The first heads should be ready about ten days before Copenhagen Market. Shape of head and habit of growth are similar to it.

One will be repaid in earliness by using a liberal amount of complete fertilizer high in nitrogen. If weather conditions do not favor a rapid growth it may be hastened by scattering a little nitrate of soda between the rows after the plants are well started.

This strain is very true to type and being North American grown we believe there is none better. We had cabbage early enough to get the \$25.00 market in 1930 from this strain.

PRICE

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.25, 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid.
We will send seed C. O. D., postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—TREATED SEED

The Standard of Excellence. This is the earliest of all the cabbages, having a pointed head. Every one is too familiar with it to make it necessary for a description. However, in later years we are finding out that a good strain American grown gives best results. This strain will grow good solid crisp heads, true to type. A few heads should be in every garden.

Our crop of American grown seed is the very best obtainable.

PRICE

Pkt. 10c, oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.
We will send seed C. O. D. postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.

"Dont's" About Cabbage Culture

1. Don't put cabbage plants on the same soil oftener than once in 6 or 8 years.
2. Don't use some old garden or rich spot around the buildings for a seed bed.
3. Don't select a protected spot for the seed bed as insects hover in such places.
4. Don't locate the seed bed below last year's cabbage field or any other place when there is danger of getting contaminated soil from an old field washed or carried to the new field.
5. Don't select a piece of soil where mustard grows for a seed bed.
6. Don't use any ground for a seed bed, or the crop, which floods at any time.
7. Don't try to grow plants on damp, soggy ground.
8. Don't over fertilize your seed bed. 100 lbs. of 3-10-4 for each 2,000 sq. ft. is sufficient at first.
9. Don't sow seed and fertilizer together. Sow fertilizer separate and drag it in.
10. Don't use any manure on a seed bed from stock or poultry that are eating cabbage.
11. Don't plow or fit a seed bed with machinery that has just been used on an old cabbage field.
12. Don't plow or drag when your soil is too wet.
13. Don't sow your seed too thick. 3,000 sq. ft. per lb. broadcast or 25 or 30 seeds per ft. in rows.
14. Don't expect to make money in cabbage growing by using common cheap seed. Poor cabbage years are when cabbage is high. These are the times when common strains do not head well.
15. Don't expect full results on poorly fertilized soil, but don't over fertilize.
16. Don't plow your field late in the season. Do it early or in the fall, then drag at intervals until setting time.
17. Don't set late if you expect a large yield.
18. Don't space plants unevenly or too far apart for medium sized heads.
19. Don't set when your ground is wet.
20. Don't cultivate too deep or break the leaves on the plants.
21. Don't cultivate more than is necessary. Fit your ground before setting, then cultivate shallow only enough for weed control.



REED BROTHERS IMPROVED TOOL STEEL CABBAGE KNIFE

This knife is the speediest, most practical tool for cutting heads out of cabbage plants.

Made of the Best Tool Steel—No sore blistered hands, no cut fingers, no chopping and spoiling of the cabbage heads and no after trimming. **EACH HEAD IS CUT READY FOR MARKET OR STORAGE AT ONE STROKE OF THE KNIFE.**

Simply insert the knife between the head and the leaves at the proper point and give a little push and the head rolls out **all trimmed**. The handle extends crosswise of the hand and affords ample grip. Cutting in no wise wrenches the hand or makes any spot sore. This knife saves hours of valuable time in trimming.

Many a man has lost fingers or thumbs by using a butcher-knife or hatchet. Safe for any boy or child to use. Very easy to keep sharp.

All surplus leaves are left on the plant, which is very desirable where the plants are to be cut later for feed.

This knife will save its cost many times over in cutting a single acre, as the removal of only one or two leaves on a cabbage head by using some poorly devised

tool means the loss of a good many hundred pounds per acre. We are sure they will please the most critical. This is the best tool we have ever found for cutting cabbage.

Price \$1.00 postpaid. If you are not perfectly satisfied send it back and get your dollar.

CABBAGE CULTURE

We are so frequently asked about our methods of cabbage culture we have decided to print the following general suggestions:

AMOUNT OF SEED TO USE PER ACRE

This question is asked more than any other about the crop. We have given it careful study and for many years have advised $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each acre to be set.

While this may be a little excess, some years, insects and weather conditions so often reduce the stand, it is not safe to use less. The most important thing is to have plants enough so as to have "First Pick" as these plants always produce the largest yields.

So many replies, "Thank you for your advice" have come to us that we are very sure our rule is correct. Should you have a few extra, put up a sign, "Cabbage plants for Sale" and one year with another you will sell enough to more than pay for your seed.

SOILS ADAPTED TO CABBAGE

The cabbage thrives upon almost any soil that is reasonably dry. Those of the gravelly nature are apt to lack moisture in a dry season. Low lands which flood are pretty sure to contain the slime mold disease, "club root," and should not be used for cabbage or cabbage plants. A great many growers prefer sod ground, but the crop may be sown upon land which was used for other crops than cabbage or one belonging to that family the year previous. Usually such land will need a little more liberal supply of fertilizer.

Allowing stock to roam over the farm is a poor policy if cabbage growing is expected to be followed. Animals easily scatter diseased manure and track diseased dirt to new fields. No soil should be used for plant growing or the crop oftener than once in 5 or 6 years.

The Seed Bed

LOCATING, FERTILIZING AND SOWING

The greatest tonnage is secured by sowing the seed and setting the plants EARLY. For Central New York this would make the seed sowing the fore part of May and setting about the middle of June.

Locating the seed bed where it is exposed to the WEST or NORTH wind is advised in controlling the cabbage maggot and flea beetle, as early insects hover in warm spots and shun cold locations.

DO NOT put the crop or seed bed upon the same ground oftener than once in six years else club root is liable to develop. Club root is not carried on the seed. (See Diseases.) Do not use manure from stock eating cabbage or cabbage leaves. Plowing or dragging a seed bed with tools which have just been used on an old cabbage field is apt to spread disease. (See Diseases.)

For a seed bed sown broadcast use 2,000 to 3,000 sq. ft. of ground per lb. of seed. Apply to this spot 100 lbs. of some complete fertilizer, such as 3-10-4. Broadcast the fertilizer and drag it in. Avoid the excessive use of fertilizer, especially nitrogen. Sow the seed shallow, doing the work only when the ground is dry. Seed sown in rows can be treated for the cabbage maggots. 25 to 30 seeds per foot is about right.

Don't sow your seed too thick. Plants growing too slow about June 1st, may be hastened by scattering on a little hen manure. Be SURE it is free from cabbage diseases. Manure off the dropping boards under the roosts is fairly safe if no cabbage is being fed. Keep a little on hand.

KILLING SEED BED DISEASES AND THE CABBAGE MAGGOT WITH CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

The damage to seedlings by maggots and using soil for a seed bed which has a little disease in it are causing great losses to cabbage growers. The toll seems to be on the increase. It is almost impossible for a man to be certain the spot he is selecting for a seed bed does not contain Club Root or some other disease. Since the seed bed is the foundation for the entire crop it is very important it should be CLEAN.

Sow your seed in rows and when the plants are well up, at least a week old, apply to every 30 ft. of row, at the base of the plants, 1 gal. of corrosive sublimate solution made by mixing

1 oz of Powdered Corrosive Sublimate to 15 gals. of water. Repeat the application in about 1 week and again in about 10 days, making 3 applications in all. Use a 2 or 3 gal. watering pot which has the sprinkler removed and the spout plugged to give a solid stream 9-16 of an inch (about the size of your finger.) It is convenient to make the rows 60 to 90 ft. long, then 2 or 3 gallons will just cover a row. Applying the solution while walking out and back on the same row seems to allow more of it to soak in at the base of the plants than applying it all walking one way.

This method seems to be a sure protection against maggots if pains are taken to soak the ground thoroughly around the plants. It will also kill all disease in the dirt around the plants, which gets soaked with the solution. However we do not recommend any ground for a seed bed which is not thought to be clean. If a seed bed is chosen where disease is present there is always danger of infection. The dirt between the rows containing disease is liable to be washed or cultivated upon the plants.

Dissolve corrosive powder in a small amount of hot water first, then add enough cold to make desired amount of solution. This treatment is not very effective unless started before the plants are several weeks old.

FERTILIZATION OF THE CROP

For average land use 12 to 15 tons manure per acre, 600 lbs. 16% super phosphate and 100 lbs. potash, or 700 lbs. of 10-8 fertilizer. If no manure is at hand use liberal amount of complete fertilizer. Broadcast all fertilizer and drag it in.

Fertilization is one of the important things in cabbage culture, as the **texture, shape and size of heads** in a strain can be greatly changed by the lack or over-supply of fertilizer. Usually the hill lands or knolls in a field will need more fertilizer and one higher in nitrogen than the flat or valley lands. We doubt the advisability of using much nitrogen on the richer lowlands or where clover or alfalfa sod is used for cabbage. Land lacking in potash or farms where it has not been used generally, a little added to the cabbage fertilizer will help to round out the crop and seems to prevent tip burn.

FIELD PREPARATION VERY IMPORTANT

Fall or early spring plowing is always desirable, then **AS SOON AS THE GROUND IS FIT IN THE SPRING, DRAG IT OVER.** Keep dragging once a week until setting time and you will conserve all the early spring moisture, also germinate and kill most of the weeds in your soil. **DON'T** plow, drag, or set cabbage when the ground is too wet.

Late setting, late fitting and poor fertilization always spell poor crops.

Growing 20 to 30 tons of cabbage per acre means a plant growth of 30 to 40 tons. Remember no plant can take from the soil for its growth what is not there to take.

SETTING

Size of Heads—This is becoming **VERY IMPORTANT.** In many sections dealers are paying \$2.00 per ton more for heads of proper size. The grower can control the size of heads almost entirely by **TIME OF SETTING, PROPER SPACING, PROPER FERTILIZATION AND MOISTURE CONTROL.**

Our strain of Danish is a free grower and will stand a little thicker setting, therefore a **HEAVIER YIELDER.** We prefer setting in rows both ways. If our ground is well fertilized and the plants are ready early, we space the rows 30 inches apart one way by 20 inches the other. This uses about 10,600 plants per acre. One setting early on rich, well fertilized bottom land might space 30 inches by 18, using about 11,500 plants per acre. For conditions not as favorable, rows may be 3 ft. by 20 inches, using about 8,700 plants per acre or 3 ft. by 24 inches using about 7,200. Gravel soil requires wider spacing of plants, more fertilizer and better moisture control.

Our setting dates are from June 10th to 20th. July set Danish seldom make very heavy yields. However, if one has taken pains to fit his ground and weather conditions furnish sufficient moisture, good crops may result. Early setting brings a crop to its fullest maturity, but where cabbage are intended for storage those not too ripe are just as desirable. Usually thick setting retards maturity somewhat.

The market demands a medium sized head, 3 to 6 pounds. Please the trade and it will patronize you.

CULTIVATION

Frequent shallow cultivation is most desirable. Choose the heat of the day when the leaves are large to prevent breaking them. Use a walking cultivator with hoe steels for rear teeth, which extend horizontally under the leaves. Hoe steels are listed in Planet, Jr. cultivator catalogue. Continue cultivation until weeds are controlled. Do not cultivate deep as it will injure the roots and dry out the soil.

MASTER'S RAPID PLANT SETTER

THIS is the most practical tool for transplanting CABBAGE, TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER, TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, PEPPERS, and all similar plants.

Each plant is SET, WATERED and COVERED at one operation. There is no stooping or bending over, just straight ahead, easy, pleasant work. All the hard, tedious labor of hand setting is done away with. ONE man will set and water more plants than three can do by hand. The most important thing is that EVERY PLANT LIVES.

One man can set and water 6,000 to 10,000 plants in a ten-hour day.

You cannot afford to be without this most valuable tool. It is never too hot and dry to set plants with this wonderful tool. It makes it absolutely certain that you can get your crop set on time.

The little squirt of water which every plant receives down at its roots soaks and seals the roots to the already moist soil underneath the surface. The dry soil in falling around the plant as the setter is removed acts as a mulch which holds not only the water put in with the plant, but also prevents evaporation of the moisture in the soil. This is different from setting and packing down the ground around a plant so that the sun dries it out and leaves it in a HARD, DRY LUMP.

THIS PRINCIPLE IS THE ONLY CORRECT WAY TO SET A PLANT. Every nurseryman and gardener will tell you to use exactly this principle in setting out trees and plants.

SEAL THE ROOTS TO THE UNDER SOIL BY THE USE OF WATER, THEN MULCH THE SURFACE TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

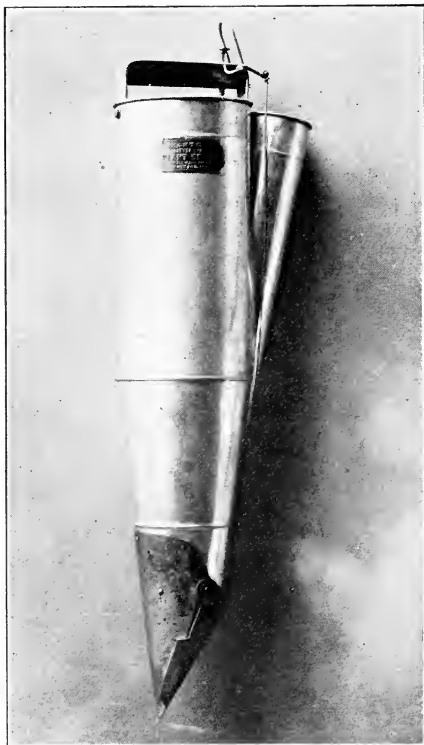
Works anywhere, even on hillsides, among stones or stumps and every plant lives.

The plants can be check-rowed, thus permitting cultivation each way. Check-rowed plants are always even, and superior quality is the result. **CROP WHERE CHECK-ROWING IS PRACTICED.**

THE SETTER IS NOT A PLAYTHING. It is built of heavy block tin, reinforced with wire. The jaws are of the best steel and the fittings are of brass. The water chamber holds enough for 125 to 150 plants.

We have used these setters over ten years and can say they will pay for themselves on every acre set. No one setting even a quarter of an acre can afford to do without one. Plants start quicker than with any other method of setting.

PRICE, \$6.00 each, postpaid. Immediate shipment made. We are wholesale and retail dealers.



Gentlemen:

Morrisville, N. Y.

Please find check for \$6.00 for one of your setters. I borrowed my neighbors and like it very much.

M. A.

ITHACAN OATS

In answer to what oats shall a man buy for seed we can do no better than quote from Dr. Bussell of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, who says, "If I were to sow oats upon soils of average or medium fertility I would use the ITHACAN."

This variety was developed by the Department of Plant Breeding, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., after many years of painstaking work.

Year after year it is a very consistent yielder. This does not hold true with most strains, as they soon fall off in yield and weight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ITHACAN OATS

This is a very heavy yielding, thin-shucked variety with plump white kernels. The plant stools freely; maturing in mid-season. It is a tree or branching oat with good stiff straw of medium height, standing up well. Year after year the average weight is better than 40 lbs. per measured bushel.

When shucked 100 lbs. will give better than 70 lbs. of clear meats. The average strains run from 60 to 65 lbs.

We are using seed furnished by our State College and are keeping it free from smut.

PRICE

Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm), 1 to 5 bu., \$1.10 per bu.; over 5 bu., \$1.00 per bu. of 32 lbs., F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacking, 5c per bushel extra. Very fine oats.

Ithacan Oats and Alpha Barley, Mixed

Where oats and barley are sown as a mixed grain we believe that Alpha barley and Ithacan oats make an ideal mixture as they ripen nearly together.

Our mixture consists of about 2-3 oats and 1-3 barley. The barley used was certified seed. Of all barleys this strain is recommended highest by our State College. The following record will be of interest:

YIELD RECORDS

Alpha averaged 42.9 bushels per acre for the last seven years grown in several different New York counties. It outyielded all the other improved strains. Beardless and barbless varieties did not yield within 3 to 11 bushels as much.

In New Jersey tests at New Brunswick, Alpha averaged 45 bushels per acre, outyielding all others.

PRICE

100-lb. bags (about 2 1-3 bu. by measure), \$3.00, F.O.B. Jute bags free. Double sacked, 10c extra. Our supply is quite limited. Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm.) Extra nice this year.

REED BROS. NORTHERN GROWN HARDY RED CLOVER

GENUINE OLD FASHIONED TWO CUTTING RED CLOVER

WHAT makes Red Clover hardy? It is growing the seed for years in your own section or one similar. In this way Nature kills off all the non-hardy plants. Our seed comes from one of the oldest clover sections bordering on Canada. Many of the growers have had the same strain 30 to 40 years. Cornell rates seed from this section 100% free from winter killing. Remember the best seed comes from a section where both **soil** and **climate** are similar to our own.

WHERE HAS YOUR CLOVER SEED USUALLY COME FROM!

It probably has been non-hardy European seed or corn belt grown. Corn belt soil is very different from ours and is much farther south. Perhaps it has been a blend of both. Such seed generally winter kills badly. Cornell bulletin shows over a period of many years that about 25% of the seed has been European. One of the largest organizations in the east recently published a seed source chart which revealed the fact that not a single pound of their clover came from any one of the states bordering on Canada or out of Canada, yet they called it Northern grown. Clover failures are so general that people should wake up as to the source of their seed.



While drilling in the spring of 1929 my neighbor ran out of grass seed. We let him have enough of our **genuine Old Fashioned Red Clover** to finish his field. The strip next to the hedge is the second cutting in 1930 from this seed. We believe it would cut over a ton per acre even this dry year. Note the rest of his field, only a few spears of timothy and a little stunted clover and alfalfa.

REAL NORTHERN GROWN SEED IS MUCH CHEAPER

This is because much less will have to be used to get a catch. Four to 6 qts. and 2 or 3 qts. of timothy are ample per acre of our Northern grown seed. People have been spending money to increase the amount of seed used per acre until most of you are sowing 12 to 16 qts. Throwing nearly one-half your money away and many times all you get is a timothy seeding. Our strain most always gives a cutting the first year when sown with wheat or peas. We cut a fine crop in 1930 after peas. **It seems bound to come up and blossom.** Clover seed in the North is not plentiful. The U. S. production is 42% less than last year. We cannot guarantee our supply to last. Come and see our seeding. We are sure you will be more than paid for your trip.

Price: 1 bu. \$24.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$12.00; pk. \$6.00; 172 lb. bag with government seal and origin tag, \$68.00. We will ship C.O.D. by express or by freight, sight draft.

Write for free sample. See Clover Growing Suggestions on page 12.

CLOVER GROWING SUGGESTIONS

1. Use only hardy seed of known origin adapted to your section. Inoculate the seed.
2. Don't smother your young seeding with $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 bu. of grain per acre. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. will give just as large yields and much plumper grain.
3. Test the lime content of your soil and use lime if very acid.
(Our clover does not seem to require enough to interfere with potato growing seriously.)
4. Don't pasture your new seeding. Our strain by its remarkable growth may tempt you.
5. Don't expect any clover to succeed on wet ground or where the supply of plant food is too low. When you seed, sow 300 lbs. of 16% super phosphate per acre.
6. Don't expect good clover by sowing a lot of timothy. Timothy is a ranker grower and will choke it just like weeds in a crop. We were offered a big price the other day for a rule whereby a man could grow clover from timothy seed. Evidently many have been trying to do this.
7. It isn't the quantity of clover you sow but it is hardness that counts.
8. The best stands of clover are obtained on land which has grown two cultivated crops. Try it with either clover or alfalfa.

ALFALFA

CANADIAN or ONTARIO VARIEGATED. Recommended highly by state officials. Undoubtedly a descendant of Grimm. Our seed is grown in Canada. Fully hardy enough for northeastern U. S. Very nice new seed.

Price: 1 bu. \$25.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$13.00; pk. \$6.50. See note below.

GRIMM. None Better. This is the hardiest of all alfalfas. Will live on a shallower soil than any other variety. Extra nice.

Price: 1 bu. \$26.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$13.00; pk. \$6.50. See note below.

ALSIKE

ALSIKE. Adapted to damp lands or those lacking in lime. Mix a little in your grass seed if your fields have damp spots on them. Purity 99.40+. This is exceptionally good for Alsike.

Price: 1 bu. \$20.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$10.00; pk. \$5.00. See note below.

TIMOTHY

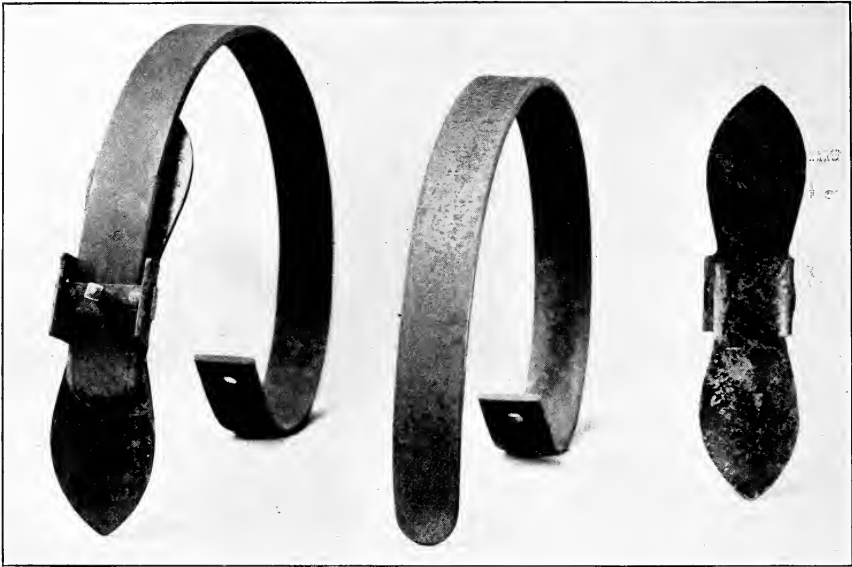
TIMOTHY. Our strain is very nice new crop seed. Good timothy is a little scarce this year. Purity 99.80+. Our seed is harvested with a combine which cuts and threshes only the top heads containing the best seed. By this method seed is not saved from the weak short heads.

Price: 1 bu. \$6.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.50; pk. \$1.75. See note below.

Note. If you wish we will ship seed by express C.O.D. or by freight sight draft.

IS YOUR HARROW IN GOOD SHAPE?

If not put on a set of our IMPROVED STEEL POINTS and make it as good as new.
LATELY MADE HEAVIER FOR TRACTOR USE. Will wear much longer than old style.



Drag! Drag! Drag! Is the Way to Get Crops

Your harrow is the **MOST IMPORTANT** tool you own, and still it is the one most neglected by farmers in general. A man will use one with old, worn, dull teeth just as long as it will stir fresh dirt enough on the surface to cover up the rest so he cannot see what it has done.

Put on a set of our new extra heavy **REVERSIBLE TOOL STEEL HARROW POINTS** and make the old harrow just as good as new. After these points become worn they can be reversed and again your harrow is as good as new. A harrow equipped with these points will never wear out.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK OR COME OFF. Can be put on in 10 minutes. Fit any harrow tooth. Horse drawn or tractor.

We have used them for years on both team and tractor harrows. **TAKE OUR WORD, "THEY ARE NO TOY."** These are a third thicker than any we have previously sold.

**ONE NEW REVERSIBLE POINT WILL WEAR AS LONG AS TWO NEW TEETH.
 PRICE ONLY 40c EACH.**

HAVE YOU READ ABOUT OUR CHEAP RED CLOVER SEED?

1. In the cold climate where it is grown, nature has long ago killed off the weak plants. Nearly every seed will produce a plant which lives and winters. This makes it cheap to use because much less is needed to get a stand.
2. With ordinary seed which is not acclimated like ours, farmers are using nearly twice as much, and often fail then to get a stand. Why waste money this way. Grass seed is expensive.
3. The New York State College of Agriculture rate our seed 100% free from winter killing. They use it as a check when testing other strains.
4. Last summer many men reported good catches with our seed while common clover sown right side of it, only dried up and died. **IT IS EXTREMELY HARDY.**
5. We have never seen red clover that was so sure to cut a second crop as this strain. **IT SEEMS BOUND TO COME UP AND BLOSSOM.**
6. Often the second year after seeding our clover produces more than lots of men get the first year with common seed.
7. Full bags of 172 lb. are Government sealed and carry original tag. Why not club with your neighbors and get a sealed bag.

See Page 11

CORN THAT WILL GROW

THE TWO BEST SILAGE VARIETIES. WE USE THEM.

After very extensive tests our State College has proven very conclusively that **West Branch Sweepstakes and Cornell No. 11** Corn will meet all the needed requirements of eastern-dairy men. Sweepstakes gives a large amount of silage, 15 to 20 tons per acre, often carrying 2 to 3 tons of grain with medium early maturity.

Cornell No. 11 is an early "Pride of the North" carrying the most grain of any silo corn. It gives a yield of 12 to 15 tons per acre and exceeds Sweepstakes in grain, maturing 2 weeks earlier. Use plenty of fertilizer and one can get tonnage, grain and early maturity with Cornell No. 11.

The Following College Corn Test Will Be of Interest to Dairymen.

	Eureka	W. B. Sweepstakes	Cornell No. 11
Total Weight of Silage.....	21.7 Tons	18.1 Tons	12.6 Tons
Water in The Silage.....	16.8 Tons	13.2 Tons	7.9 Tons
Dry Weight of Shelled Corn.....	00.1 Tons	2.0 Tons	2.1 Tons
Dry wt. of Leaves and Stalks.....	4.8 Tons	2.9 Tons	2.6 Tons
Total Dry Weight.....	4.9 Tons	4.9 Tons	4.7 Tons

Note: It is easier and cheaper to let cows drink water than put it through the silo.

The Corn we list here is grown by two brothers. The one growing Cornell No. 11 is near one of the Finger Lakes and the one growing W. B. Sweepstakes is in New Jersey where the season is amply long to mature the very best seed.

The outstanding features which brought their corn to our attention some years ago was its germinating power as well as its growth. This is easily explained when one knows how it is ripened and cured. See cut on back cover.

We believe it is the cheapest and best seed corn on the market as much less seed is needed because it practically all **grows**. We never knew of a man planting this corn over because of poor germination. Their fields are college inspected and their corn is certified. We are sure seed corn sold by the big organizations does not have the care these men are giving theirs.

Knowing from years of use this seed corn is most satisfactory, we have made arrangements to handle it in the following manner:

All orders will be sent direct to the brother here in New York State who carries both varieties in stock. He will fill these orders and ship them to you any date you wish. Order early as W. B. Sweepstakes failed in many sections and their supply won't last. The germination of their corn will crowd the 100% mark. **Be careful Not to get it too thick.** Our price and the amount needed per acre makes it very cheap seed.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES and CORNELL No. 11. Prices as follows:

1 bu. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.25; F.O.B. May be sent express C.O.D. or by freight sight draft. This is good seed corn.

CHEAP RED CLOVER SEED

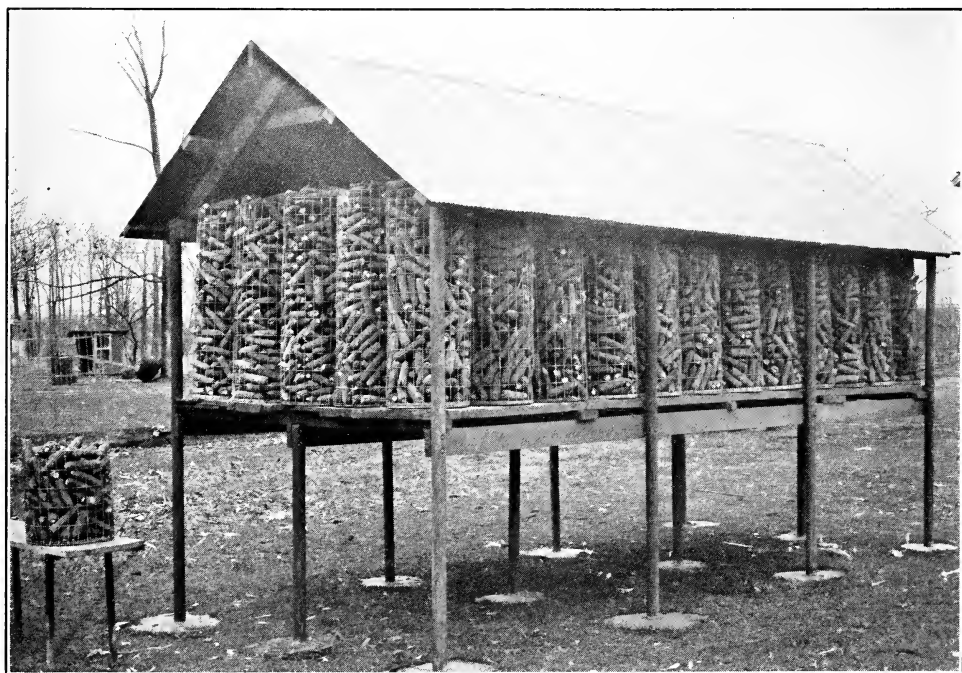
REED'S GENUINE OLD FASHIONED HARDY RED CLOVER.

SEE PAGE 11 FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICES.



Red Clover on one of Reed Bros. back field 1930. This field has not had lime in over 10 years. We believe this strain will grow with less lime than some. Excellent for potato growers who do not wish to lime heavily.

SEED CORN THAT WILL GROW



The Morse Method of curing Certified Seed Corn. Seed Corn cured this way won't have to be replanted. See Page 15 for description and prices.